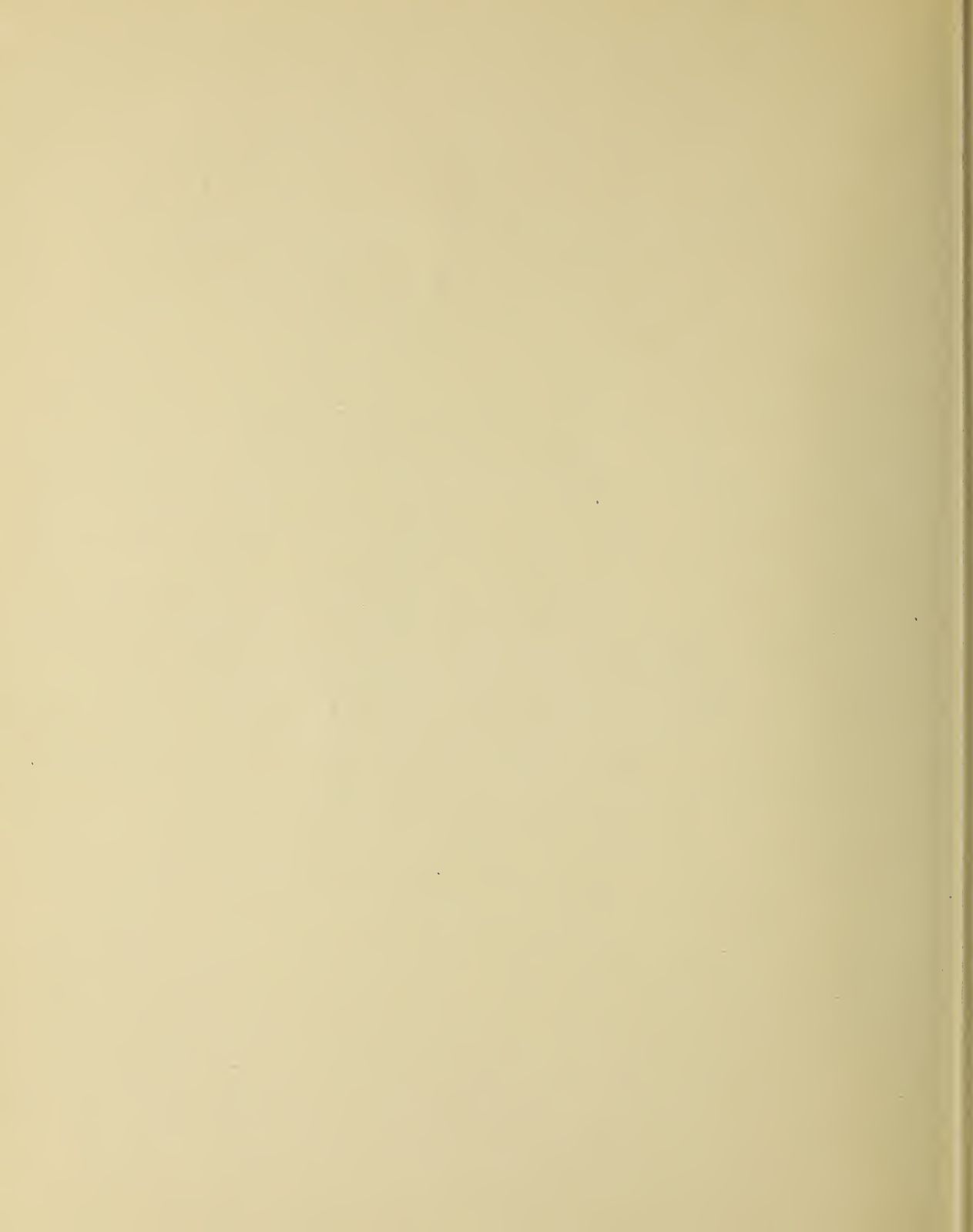




ONTARIO HANDWOVEN TEXTILES



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*An Introduction
to Handweaving in Ontario
in the Nineteenth Century*

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ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SINCE 1947 the Textile Department of the Royal Ontario Museum has been engaged in research on a facet of Ontario's nineteenth century history—that of her textile arts: spinning, weaving, knitting, crocheting, quilting, and fine sewing. On completion it is hoped that the findings of the project will be fully published. This book is a brief introduction to the important types of hand-weaving found in Ontario, many of which have come to light since this project began.

The gratifying success of the project is entirely due to the enthusiasm, generosity, and hard work of many organizations and individuals. Its conception, planning, and launching was the work of Dorothy K. Macdonald, former curator of the Textile Department, and throughout, both she and her husband, Harold B. Burnham, have given freely of their time and knowledge. They have kindly read the text of this publication and given advice and assistance with pattern drafts and technicalities in the catalogue. Most of the financial support which made possible the field work was given by York Knitting Mills, Limited, Barrymore Cloth Company, Limited, The Brook Woollen Company of Simcoe, Limited, Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Limited, The Eaton Knitting Company, Limited, Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, Mercury Mills, Limited, Newlands and Company, Limited, Patterson and Company, Limited, and Penmans, Limited.

Transportation during the first year was supplied by the Department of Education. Branches of the Women's Institute throughout those parts of the province covered by the project have been keenly interested and many of their members have given much time and useful information to it. There are also those members of the Museum Staff who have supported and worked wholeheartedly on the project: Gerard Brett, former director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology who has also kindly read the text, Elizabeth Burt-Gerrans Lemelin and Vera Clark Lawrie formerly of the Textile Department, and the late Lilian Payne of the Division of Education. Finally there are all those people of Ontario who have so warmly welcomed the Museum Staff into their homes, contributed valuable information, and permitted textiles in their possession to be photographed and recorded. To each individual and organization the Museum extends its warmest thanks and to them this publication is dedicated.

K. B. BRETT



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INTRODUCTION

The People of Ontario

Ontario has a rich textile history crowded into a short space of time. It is barely one hundred and seventy-five years since the opening up and settling of the province began.

The first great wave of settlers came during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, following the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. They were loyal British subjects and wished to remain under British rule. Some, arriving destitute, were granted land, provided with food and equipment, and given the honourable name of United Empire Loyalists by the British Government. The Niagara frontier, the St. Lawrence River, and the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were some centres of early Loyalist settlements.

Other settlers were Mennonites of German-Swiss stock who came from Pennsylvania where, with the English Quakers, they had enjoyed religious freedom. They settled first at Jordan in Lincoln County. Early in the nineteenth century they obtained further lands and opened up and developed the districts of Kitchener and Waterloo and that of Markham, farther east.

These groups were followed by others who left their homelands because of economic distress there and promise of greater opportunities in Canada. Upheavals caused by the Napoleonic Wars brought British and German settlers. Evictions of tenants by Scottish and Irish land-owners early in the century and the failure of the Irish potato crops in the 1840's brought others.

From these migrations grew Colonel Thomas Talbot's English and Scottish settlements on Lake Erie, which spread later to St. Thomas and London; William Dickson's development and founding of Galt in 1816; Peter Robinson's Irish community established in the Peterborough district in 1825; and the Canada Company's settling of Guelph in 1827, Goderich shortly afterwards, parts of Simcoe County, and other parts of the province. Many families from Germany settled around Kitchener.

These settlers came from many walks of life. Some were skilled craftsmen from the woollen and linen industries in the British Isles and many of these set up as weavers. Others brought their traditional textile techniques and designs handed down in their homes for generations.

Equipment

In many homes reels, swifts, bobbin racks and winders, warping boards and mills, looms, and small tools were undoubtedly made by the family or by local carpenters. The great walking wheels, most generally used for spinning wool, were also local products. Small wheels, used for plying wool and spinning flax, were often brought in by settlers. Many came from the United States and the British Isles; very few are definitely known to have been made in Ontario. Elaborately turned and carefully finished, they are the work of skilled cabinet makers.

Implements for preparing flax—breakers, scutchers, and hacklers, which are of simple construction—were also made at home. Few pieces have survived. Once they fell into disuse they were broken up and the wood used for other purposes. Many looms suffered the same fate.

The complete weaving equipment used by Samuel Pentland and displayed in the Ontario Textile Gallery of this Museum provides a graphic picture of an Ontario handweaver's paraphernalia. The loom and probably other pieces were made by Pentland and his son John, who was a carpenter. Illustrated on Plate I, his loom has all the characteristics of the nineteenth century Ontario hand loom. On its solid frame Jacquard weaving equipment could be mounted. This was usually purchased in the United States.

Of great importance in a weaver's equipment are his pattern drafts and account books. Drafts were written either on narrow strips of paper as illustrated on Plate II or in book form. Account books recorded what was woven, yardage, recipients, and prices. They frequently contain miscellaneous related information such as dye recipes.

Much dyeing was done at home, often in one of the two most permanent and dominating colours in Ontario weaving—indigo blue and madder red. These, as well as logwood and cochineal, were imported. Dyes indigenous to the province, among them sumach, bedstraw, golden rod, butternut, and walnut, provided other colours.

Weavers

The hand-weavers of nineteenth century Ontario can be divided into two groups: those who wove only to supply their families' needs and those who wove for the community in which they lived. They will be referred to as "home" and "professional" weavers, respectively. Most of the heavy work of shearing the sheep, harvesting, and preparing flax for spinning was done by the men. Carding, spinning, dyeing, and weaving for the home were women's work, and the children wound bobbins. Weaving was a winter activity, the summer months being fully occupied with farm work. As winter approached the loom was brought out of storage and

reassembled. On it the weaving of blankets, coverlets, yard goods, linens, and carpeting was done. With the coming of spring the loom was knocked down and stored again.

Rosanna and her sister Hester were the weavers of the Young family of Picton, Prince Edward County, in the 1840's. Linens, blankets, and coverlets in a variety of patterns were woven by them for use in their home, and many still survive. Four of their thirty-seven pattern drafts which are in the Museum's collection are shown on Plate II and examples of their linen weaving on Plate V.

The names of a number of professional weavers have come down to us. Most of these were men, of whom five will be mentioned here.

Samuel Pentland came from an Irish weaving family. He settled at Nile, near Goderich, primarily as a farmer between 1845 and 1850, but since farming and weaving dovetail nicely he soon established himself as a weaver in that district. He was a competent weaver of practical materials: sheets, blankets, yard goods, four-harness overshot coverlets, and rag carpeting. With the rapid industrial development of Ontario during the second half of the nineteenth century, more abundant and cheaper commercial textiles came on the market, making most hand-weaving unprofitable. Rag carpeting could only be woven by hand, and many professional weavers turned to this branch of their craft as a last resort.

Samuel Fry was of German descent. His forebears settled first in Pennsylvania and from there moved to Canada. He was born in South Grimsby township, Lincoln County, in 1812. In 1815 his family moved to what is now Vineland. How early Samuel Fry began weaving is not known, but by the age of twenty-two he was familiar with complex weaving. This is illustrated by a 16-harness draft of his, dated 1834. In 1836 he distributed advertising bills. In them he "respectfully informs the inhabitants of the Niagara Peninsula that he is prepared to weave all kinds of plain and fancy coverlets, diapers, etc." Many of his pattern drafts are for 16- and 20-harness block patterns, star and diamond weave, and complex twills. Coverlets woven from some of these drafts provide ample proof of his weaving skill. His account books dating from 1844 to 1881, the year of his death, record numerous orders for plain materials, and reveal that he too wove in the winter and farmed in the summer.

There is in the Museum's collection the pattern book of a weaver named Werlich who worked in the Kitchener district. Dates recorded are 1849, 1850, and 1851, and places noted in the book are in Germany. It is therefore probable that it was written there and brought to Canada by Werlich some time after 1851. It contains a number of drafts and tie-ups for complex weaves similar to those used by Samuel Fry. (See Plate III.) On one page are samples of his weaving pasted in beside the drafts. They are fine geometric patterned cottons, the work of a very skilled weaver.

Connected by marriage with Samuel Fry was Moses Grobb. Of Pennsylvania German parents he was born in Lincoln County in 1806. Nothing is known of his early

years as a weaver, but the examples of his work existing today show that he was a master of both simple and complex weaves for the hand loom. He is better known as a Jacquard weaver and like others in the province probably went to the United States to learn Jacquard weaving and purchase equipment. As the earliest Jacquard coverlets known to be woven by him are dated 1857, it is probable that he began weaving on a hand loom and only later turned to this branch of the craft.

John Campbell was Scottish. He went first to the United States, and from there came to Canada, settling at Komoka, Middlesex County, in the 1860's. He, also, did both hand and Jacquard weaving. Until recently his loom house, a large room built on to his home, still contained all his hand-weaving and Jacquard equipment.

Weaving

Very few examples of weaving known to have been made in the first quarter of the nineteenth century or earlier now exist. In those difficult years thrifty use was made of every scrap, and during the more prosperous years which followed much was cast away. The most important types are found in the following groups.

Weaving for clothing. Among the most colourful examples of Ontario weaving are those called "flannels" from which garments were made. Of handspun and home-dyed yarn in plaincloth weave they contain many small checked and striped patterns in blues, reds, soft yellows, greens, and natural-coloured wools. Very few examples of actual clothing exist today. They had hard wear and were cut down and used again and again. Most known examples of flannels are in patchwork quilts made from scraps. Handwoven linen, either bleached or dyed, plain, checked or striped, was used for summer clothing. The Museum's collection contains a man's linen shirt which is entirely a home product.

Another garment sometimes woven by hand was the shawl worn by men instead of an overcoat. About twelve feet long, it was worn crossed over the chest and wound around the waist.

Blankets. In Ontario, with its long cold winters, blankets were of primary importance. There were summer, winter, and horse blankets. Those for summer are light weight, usually with a cotton warp; they are sometimes called winter sheets. The all-wool winter blankets are plain with coloured stripes in the borders, or checked in two or three colours. Two early examples of checked blankets in the Museum's collection were woven by Catharine White after she came to Hastings County in 1795 from the United States. Less common are those woven in bird's-eye twill. Samuel Fry wove many bird's-eye blankets, and others were woven in Prince Edward County. Horse blankets were also checked but woven of very heavy wool.

Carpeting. Miles of carpeting were woven by hand in Ontario during the nineteenth century. The two main types are illustrated in Plate IV and described in the catalogue.

There are still homes where floors are covered from wall to wall with handwoven carpeting. Some is of a rag type, known as catologue in Quebec, and probably of ancient European origin. It is a thick, closely packed fabric, and illustrates a thrifty use of otherwise useless strips of cloth. It is probably the earliest type woven in Ontario and is still made today.

Most carpeting still in place is of multicoloured wool. Great quantities of this were produced during the last quarter of the nineteenth century when commercial yarns and a wide range of coal-tar dyes was readily procurable.

Sometimes a complex weave is found in carpeting. The Museum's collection contains an example of reversed-twill carpeting in buff and blue wool.

Household linens. In Ontario in the nineteenth century much flax was grown in widely scattered areas. Many farmers raised just enough to provide yarn for their family's needs and of this all the household linens, from coarse unbleached ticking to fine white sheeting and patterned tablecloths, were woven. Linens were important items in the dowry where, besides practical articles, a patterned tablecloth was a prized possession. Samuel Fry wove one similar to that in Plate V, *lower right*, for each of his daughters. Very few patterned handwoven linens exist today. Their restrained geometric designs could not compete with the flowery factory-made linens so in favour in the second half of the nineteenth century. Many were relegated to the kitchen where hard use wore them out.

Coverlets. The most characteristic and best known coverlets in Ontario are those in four-harness overshot weave, sometimes called "float work." This is also the most characteristic coverlet weave in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and some parts of the United States. Its origins are undoubtedly European, but much detailed research has yet to be done on it. In Ontario it is found most frequently and in the greatest variety in communities of English, Scottish, and Irish descent. Patterns in this weave are myriad and the best known are widely scattered through the province. It was used mainly by home weavers but a few examples are known to be the work of professionals.

It was in complex weaves that professional weavers excelled. Those best known in Ontario are doublecloth, reversed twill, point twill, and star and diamond. All are of European origin and all occur in German fabrics or pattern books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In Ontario they are found most frequently in coverlets of the Niagara Peninsula and the Kitchener districts, communities settled by families of German descent. Only doublecloth weave is common in other parts of the province. Used extensively in Pennsylvania and other German settle-

ments, it probably spread to other communities in the eighteenth century and was brought to Ontario by settlers from New England as well as by those from Pennsylvania and Germany.

The Jacquard coverlets included here are those with repeated patterns and centre seams, the type woven with Jacquard equipment mounted on a hand loom.

The earliest Jacquard coverlet at present known to have been woven in Ontario is from near Dundas and is dated 1834, only eight years after the introduction of Jacquard weaving into the United States. Its design, called the Four Roses, is the most widely known pattern in the province and occurs in many variations, usually with a border of confronted birds and called Rose and Crow. (See Plate X, *top*.) Weavers purchased their Jacquard pattern cards in the United States, and this design is of American origin. It occurs in Pennsylvanian coverlets of the late 1820's and the early 1830's, but some of the variations found in Ontario may have been made by Ontario weavers who did punch their own cards. One group of Jacquard coverlets frequently mistaken for American weaving is that with designs of stars and eagles. Again, only the designs are American.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

Plate I

Weaving equipment of Samuel Pentland, Nile, Huron County, 1845-1850. Shown are his reel, bobbin winder, bobbin rack which holds 22 bobbins, warping board for warps up to 108 yards long, and loom.

The wood is almost entirely pine. All pieces are of simple construction; the loom is of very heavy timbers used for some previous purpose, possibly ships timbers salvaged from a wreck on Lake Huron. Hanging beater. Hand grip above reed is of birch, carefully made and well finished. Deep shuttle race and nail holes show that a fly shuttle was once used. When found, the reed in place was a metal one of 10 dents suitable for rag carpeting. It was seen used for this purpose in 1910. There are four treadles and a direct tie-up. Other equipment belonging with the loom is a very nicely made hand shuttle, a fly shuttle, shuttles for rags, bobbins, bamboo reeds of 12, 14, and 19 dents, a raddle, and a tenter. 947.62. Neg. 15.55.

Plate II

Four weaving drafts from a collection of 37 used by the donor's mother Hester and her aunt Rosanna Young of Picton, Prince Edward County. 1840's or later. Written on lined paper with black ink by three different hands. Gift of Miss Annie Abercrombie. Neg. 30.55.

(1) "Diaper Draft." Shortened draft of a five-harness Barley Corn weave sometimes called Bronson weave. Complete pattern and treadle tie-up. Initialed M.B. Length: $14\frac{1}{4}$ ". Width: $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". 954.148.34.

(2) "The Chariot Wheel." Shortened draft of six-harness summer-and-winter weave. Complete pattern written on two strips of paper sewn together. Written on the back are the title "This is the whole draft. The Chariot Wheel," and the following instructions: "Thee will commence drawing in on the forward shaft then draw in on the next shaft which contains the largest figure then back to the second shaft. Keep on in this direction until thee completes three completes. Always keeping the same complement yarn on the two forward shafts as contained on the back four. Cyrus R. Sing. For Rosanna Young." Length: $16\frac{1}{2}$ ". Width: $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and $2\frac{3}{8}$ ". 954.148.40.

(3) "The Nine Roses." Shortened draft of a four-harness overshot weave. Complete pattern. When drawn down some blocks of this pattern do not balance correctly; errors caused by taking this type of draft literally occur in many overshot coverlets. (See Plate V, (1) and (2).) Inscribed "January 1. 1844," and "To Miss Young." Written in same hand as (1). Length: $11\frac{7}{8}$ ". Width: $2\frac{1}{8}$ ". 954.148.21.

(4) "Sarah Sing Huck A buck." Four-harness draft similar to that used for Plate IV (2). The draft, which is complete, is written in what is sometimes called the Old English Method and is by a different hand from that of other drafts in the collection. Today the weave is generally known as "M's and O's." Length: 7". Width: $1\frac{7}{8}$ ". 954.148.36.

Plate III

(1) Design, shortened draft, and tie-up for a five-block pattern in the Werlich pattern book. Probably German mid-nineteenth century. A more complex variation of the design in the tablecloth, Plate V (4), and the coverlet, Plate VI (1). Length: $8\frac{1}{4}$ ". Width: $7\frac{3}{4}$ ". Gift of the Spinners and Weavers of Ontario. 955.138. Neg. 33.55.

Plate IV

(1) Rag carpeting. Woven by Joseph Marshall of West Zorra township, Oxford County, in the 1880's. Plaincloth. Warp of dark brown and white cotton Z singles, 4-ply S; weft of cotton rags alternating with faded green cotton same as warp. Warps per inch: 22. Wefts: 11 approximately. Length: 1'9". Width: 3'. Gift of Mr. John Wood. 949.155. 2. O.T. 49.132. Neg. 285.49.

WARP ORDER

White 1 } $11 \times \begin{matrix} - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$ } $10 \times \begin{matrix} 1 \\ - \end{matrix}$ } $3 \times \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ } $10 \times \begin{matrix} 6 & 14 & 14 & 6 \\ 26 & 8 & 26 & - \end{matrix}$

WEFT ORDER

Rag 1 } $4 \times \begin{matrix} 1 \\ - \end{matrix}$
Yarn 1 }

(2) Length of flannel. Woven by Alice Book of Silverdale, Lincoln County, about 1860. Plaincloth. Warp and weft of handspun red and black wool and fine white cotton, Z singles. Warps and wefts: 31 per inch. Length: $3'\frac{3}{4}$ ". Width: $3'2"$. Gift of Mrs. Margaret Stewart Neff. 953.174.1. O.T. 53.1. Neg. ROMA 80.55.

WARP ORDER

Red 8 - -
Black 8 1 } $2 \times \begin{matrix} 1 \\ - \end{matrix}$
White 1 1 }

WEFT ORDER

Red 10 - -
Black 8 1 } $2 \times \begin{matrix} 1 \\ - \end{matrix}$
White 1 1 }

(3) Length of carpeting. Woven near Cameron, Victoria County. *Circa* 1870's. Warp-faced cord. Warp of handspun tan, brown, yellow, light green, and medium blue wool Z singles, 3-ply S, and rose and white wool, Z singles, 2-ply S; weft of rags. Tan and brown wool have been mixed in carding. Selvage at one side. Warps

WARP ORDER

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Tan | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rose | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Brown | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| White | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Green | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 | - |
| Blue | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| Yellow | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - |

WARP ORDER

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Red} \quad 16 \\ \text{Yellow} \quad 1 \\ \text{Lt. Green} \quad 1 \\ \text{Dk. Green} \quad - \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 2 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 2 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

WEFT ORDER

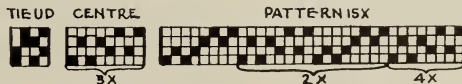
| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-------|---|---|------|---|---|
| Red | 12 | | - | - | | - | - |
| Yellow | 1 | } 10× | - | 1 | } 8× | 1 | 1 |
| Dk. Green | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |

(1) Towel. Woven by Hester or Rosanna Young, Picton, Prince Edward County, probably 1840's or later. Four-harness bird's-eye. Warp and weft of hand-spun, unbleached linen, Z singles. Warps per inch: 26. Wefts: 36. Length: 2' 2½". Width: 3' 2½". 950.107.2. O.T. 50.46. Neg. 29.55. Detail shown 16" sq. The cover design is from this linen.

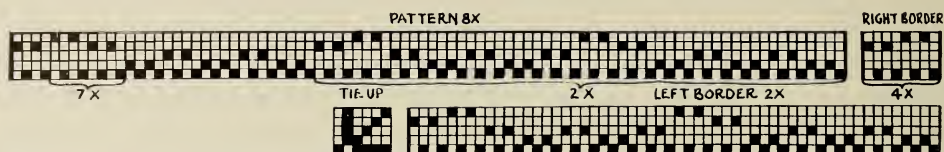
TIE UP PATTERN



(2) Tablecloth. Woven by Hester or Rosanna Young, Picton, Prince Edward County, 1840's or later. Four-harness "M's and O's." Probably from a draft in the Abercrombie collection which is a variation of "Sarah Sing Huck A buck" illustrated on Plate II. Warp and weft of handspun, bleached linen, Z singles. Centre seam. Warps and wefts: 35 per inch approximately. Length: 6' 1½". Width: 5' 1½". 950.107.1. O.T. 50.47. Neg. 27.55. Detail shown 16" sq.



(3) Tablecloth. Part of the dower linen of Elizabeth Moyer, Vineland, Lincoln County, 1865. As the Moyers were neighbours of Samuel Fry, this tablecloth may have been woven by him. Five-harness barley corn weave. Warp and weft of hand-spun white linen, Z singles. "E.M. 1865" embroidered in cross stitch with red cotton. Warps per inch: 45. Wefts: 40. Length: 4' 11". Width: 4' 3". Gift of Mrs. D. C. Wills. 953.151. O.T. 48.91. Neg. 28.55. Detail shown 16" sq.



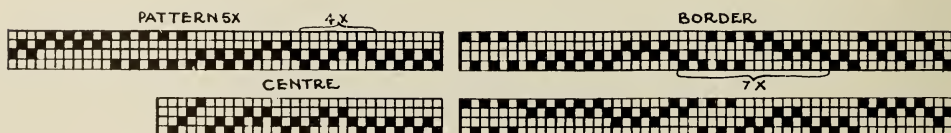
(4) Tablecloth. From Kitchener district, Waterloo County. Probably second half of the 19th century. The pattern is similar to that on Plate III. Sixteen-harness reversed twill. Warp of fine white cotton; weft of fine white linen, Z singles. Centre seam. Warps and wefts: 50 per inch approximately. Length: 5' 3½". Width: 4' 9½". Gift of the Hon. Mr. Justice D. C. Wells. 955.50. O.T. 55.2. Neg. 31.55. Detail shown 16" sq.



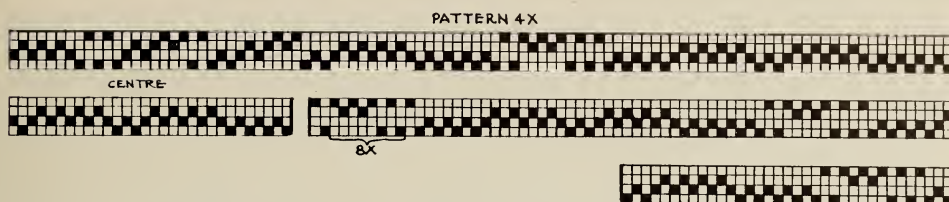
Plate VI

Details from coverlets showing a variety of overshoot weaves: (1), (3), and (4) illustrate designs broken by using more than one colour in the pattern weft; (3) and (4) show crisply outlined blocks possible by weaving on opposites and more successfully by using eight harnesses. Details shown measure 16" × 16".

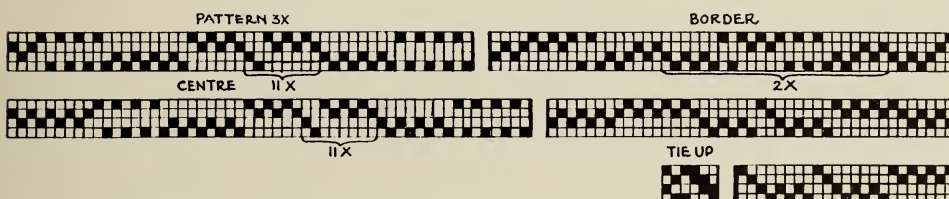
(1) Woven for the dowry of Sharlotte Ames, married at Keswick, North Gwillimbury, Simcoe County in 1840. Four-harness overshoot as drawn in. Warp of white cotton, Z singles, 3-ply S; ground weft of very fine white cotton Z singles 3-ply S; pattern weft of handspun rusty red and medium blue wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Warps per inch: 24. Wefts: 23. Length: 7' 8½". Width: 6' 1". Gift of Mrs. O. D. Vaughan. 955.10.1. O.T. 55.1. Neg. 25.2.55.



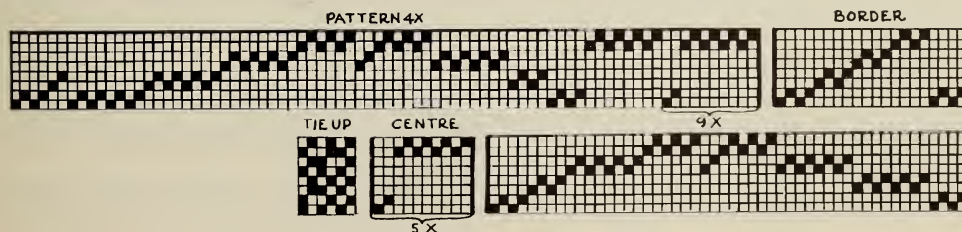
(2) Given to donor's grandfather in payment for teaching school near Rednersville, Prince Edward County, about 1840. Four-harness overshot as drawn in. Warp of white cotton, Z singles, 3-ply; ground weft of fine white cotton, Z singles; pattern weft of handspun indigo wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Warps per inch: 28. Wefts: 24. Length: 8'. Width: 5' 2". Gift of Mrs. H. Williams. 950.103. O.T. 50.181. Neg. 25.3.55.



(3) Handed down in the Bowman family who lived near Dundas, Wentworth County. It is similar to coverlets woven by Mina Misener Morton, a professional weaver of Greensville, near Dundas, in the second half of the nineteenth century. Four-harness overshot partly on opposites. Warp of white cotton, Z singles 2- and 3-ply S; ground weft of white cotton Z singles; pattern weft of handspun deep indigo, rust red, and dull yellow wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Warp fringe at one end. Warps and wefts: 24 per inch. Length: 7' ¾". Width: 5' 3". Fringe: 6¾". Gift of Mrs. George Bowman in memory of her husband. 949.64. O.T. 48.36. Neg. 241.48.



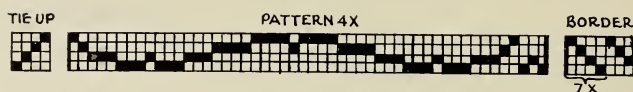
(4) Coverlet. From the Lyons family of Dundas district, Wentworth County. Mid-nineteenth century or earlier. Eight-harness overshot. Warp of white cotton, Z singles, 2- and 3-ply S; ground weft of fine white cotton Z singles; pattern weft of handspun faded madder red and black wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam.



Warps per inch: 28. Wefts: 24. Length: 6' 11" approximately. Width: 6' as woven. Gift of Miss Florence Lyons. 955.59. O.T. 48.82. Neg. 25.1.55.

Plate VII

(1) Coverlet. From near Paris, Brant County, probably second half of nineteenth century. Six-harness summer-and-winter. Warp of white cotton, Z singles, 2-ply S; ground weft of white cotton, Z singles; pattern weft of handspun indigo wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Fringed border of drawn thread and summer-and-winter weave at one end. Lengths of same sewn together and applied to sides. Warps per inch: 20. Wefts: 23. Length: 8'. Width: 6' 5". Gift of the Ontario Spinners and Weavers Co-operative. 952.46.1. O.T. 52.2. Neg. 179.52.

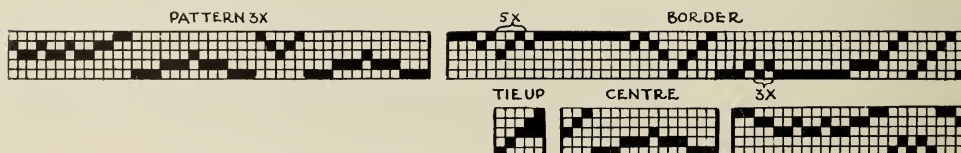


(2) Coverlet. Vineland, Lincoln County. Third quarter of nineteenth century. Belonged to the Moyer family (see note on Plate IV (3)) and probably woven by Samuel Fry. Sixteen-harness reverse twill. Pattern draft same as one in Samuel Fry's pattern book. The excellent workmanship is typical of his weaving. Warp of handspun red and medium blue wool, Z singles, 2-ply S; weft of indigo and medium blue wool same as warps. Centre seam. Knotted fringe at one end. Warps and wefts per inch: 21. Length: 7'. Width: 6' 6". Gift of Harold and Dorothy Burnham. 955.80.1. O.T. 51.30. Neg. 44.12.55.



Plate VIII

(1) Coverlet. Woven at Markham, York County, about 1850. A snowball pattern with a double pine-tree border. Twenty-harness doublecloth. Warp and weft of handspun indigo wool and white cotton, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Warps per inch: 18. Wefts: 20. Length: 7' 3". Width: 5' 6". 951.144. O.T. 51.35. Neg. 44.8.55.



(2) Coverlet. From near Paris, Brant County, probably second half of nineteenth century. Seventeen-harness star-and-diamond weave. Warp of white cotton, Z singles, 2-ply S; ground weft, as warp but much finer; pattern weft very finely handspun indigo wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Deep warp fringe at one end. Fringe of pattern wefts at sides. Warps set in pairs; 25 pairs per inch. Ground wefts: 26. Pattern wefts: 24. Length: 6'. Width: 5' 7". Gift of the Ontario Spinners and Weavers Co-operative. 952.46.2. O.T. 52.1. Neg. 176.52.

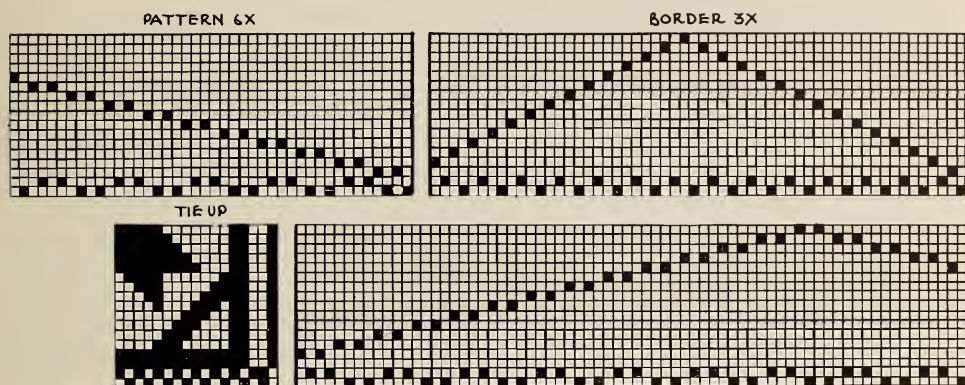
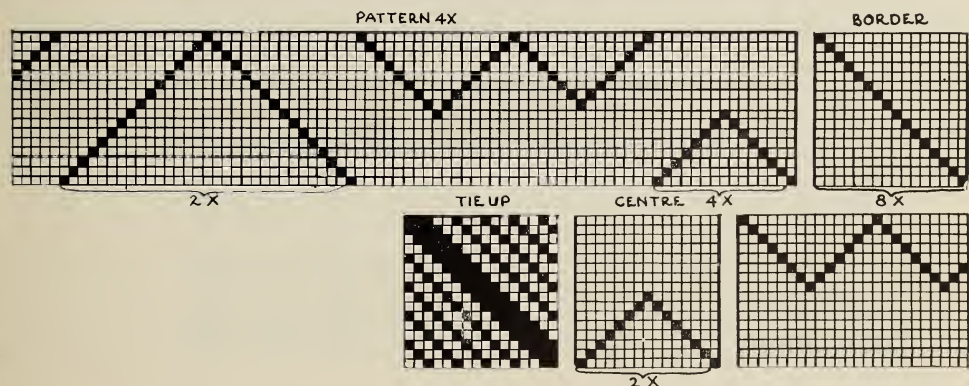


Plate IX

(1) Coverlet. From Kitchener district, Waterloo County, second half of nineteenth century. Sixteen-harness point twill. Warp and weft of handspun indigo and madder wool, Z singles, 2-ply S and medium blue cotton (unevenly faded), Z singles, 4-ply S. Centre seam. Warp fringe at one end. Warps per inch: 24. Wefts: 22. Length: 6' 5". Width: 6' 3". 950.108. O.T. 50.11. Neg. 395.50.



(2) Coverlet. From Kitchener district, Waterloo County, second half of nineteenth century. Eighteen-harness complex twill. Warp of white cotton Z singles, 2-ply S; ground weft of white cotton, Z singles; pattern weft of handspun indigo, medium blue, and madder wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Pattern weft fringes at sides. Warps per inch: 30. Wefts per inch: 24 approximately. Length: 7'. Width: 5' 2". 954.4. O.T. 54.1. Neg. 44.7.55.

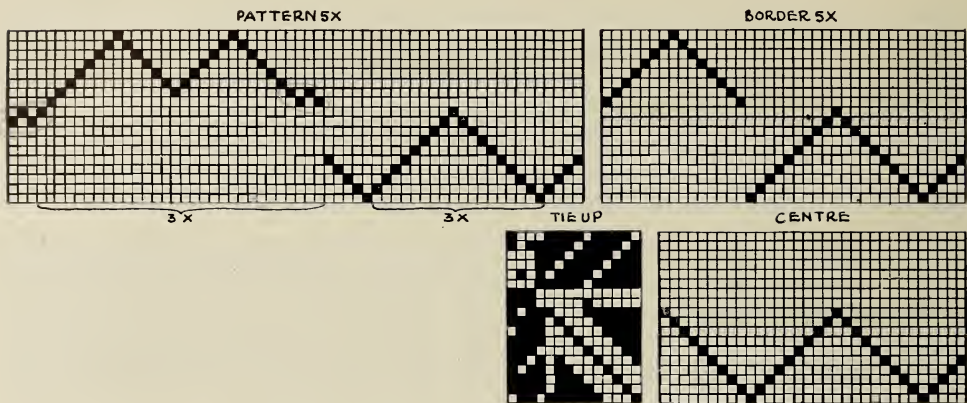


Plate X

(1) Coverlet. From Beechville near Ingersoll, Oxford County. "Rose and Crow" design. Jacquard-woven free doublecloth. Warp and weft of white cotton, Z singles, 2-ply S, and handspun indigo wool, Z singles. Centre seam. Cartouche: "1841." Warps and wefts: 22 per inch. Length: 7' 3". Width: 6'. 950.154. O.T. 50.36. Neg. C16a50.

(2) Coverlet. Woven by W. and J. Noll of Petersburg, Waterloo County. Late nineteenth century. Jacquard-woven tied doublecloth. 2/2/1 warp rib of white cotton, Z singles; ground weft of white cotton same as warp; pattern weft of rusty red wool, Z singles, 2-ply S. Centre seam. Fringe of pattern wefts at sides. Applied fringe of same wool at one end. Cartouche: "FROM W. & J. NOLL PETERSBURG ONT." Warps per inch: 55. Wefts: 22. Length: 6' 10". Width: 6' 1". 950.191. O.T. 50.27. Neg. C17a50.

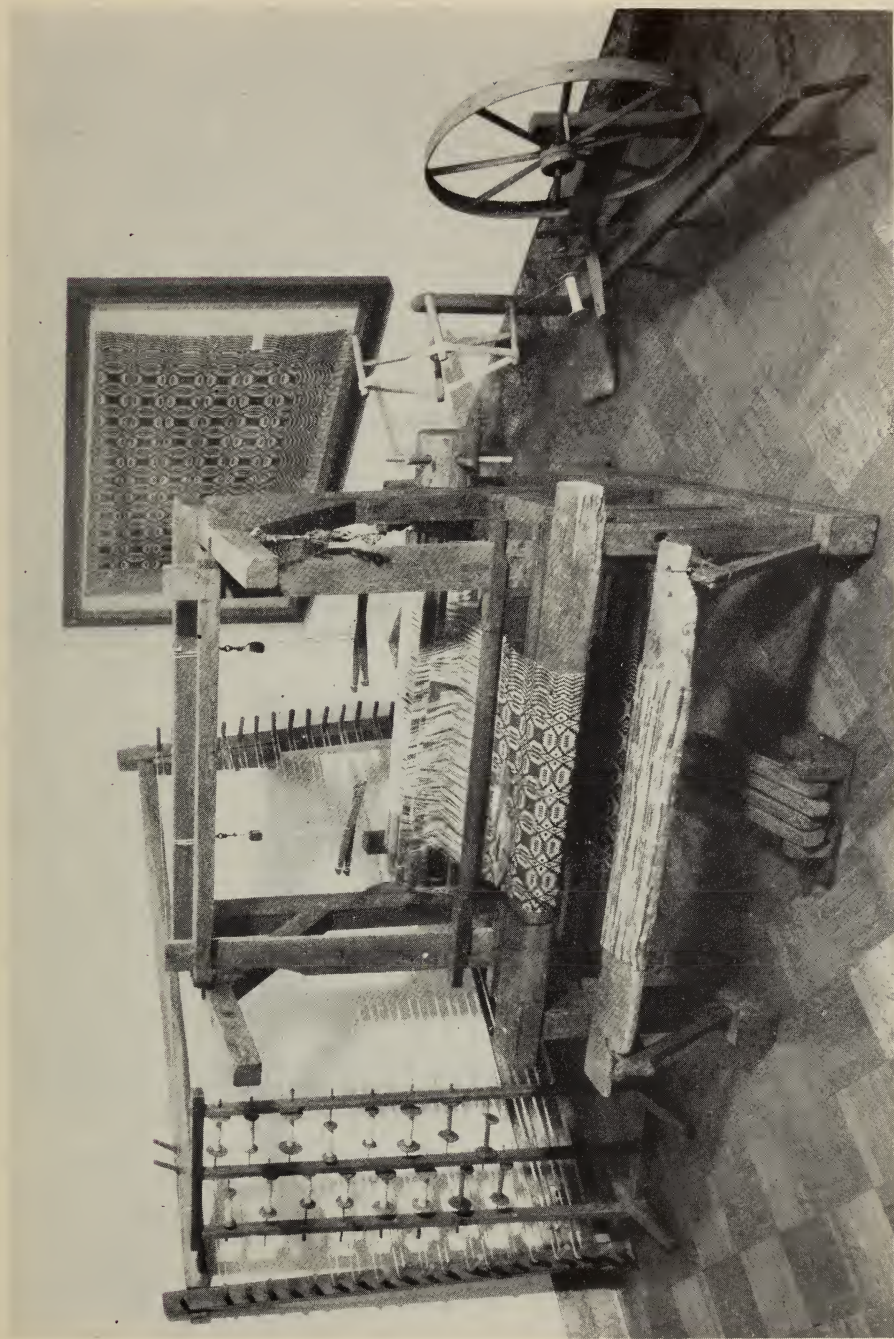


PLATE I. Weaving equipment of Samuel Pentland, Nile, Huron County, 1845-1850. 947.62.

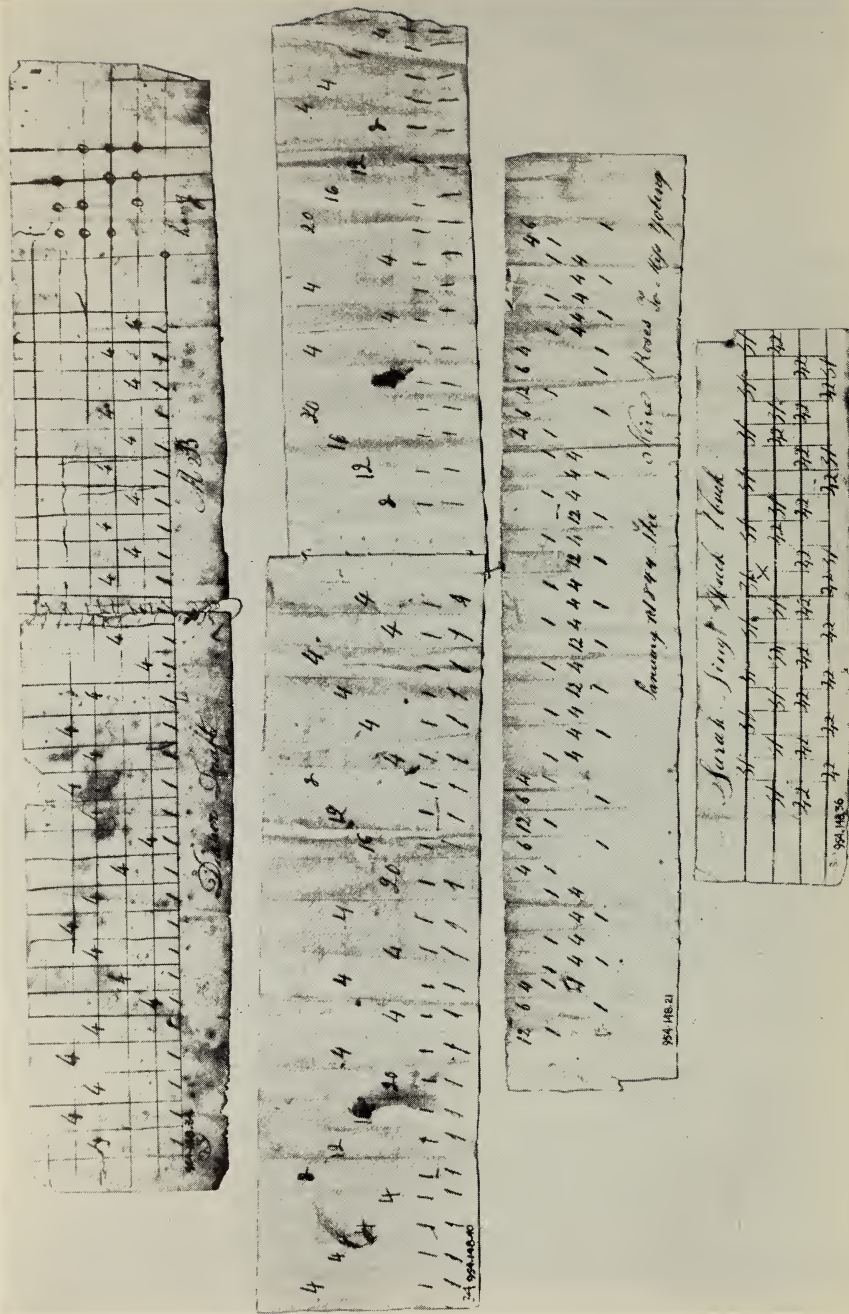


PLATE II. Shortened drafts for 5-harness diaper, 6-harness summer-and-winter, 4-harness overshot, and 4-harness huck-a-buck weaves. Prince Edward County, 1840's or later.

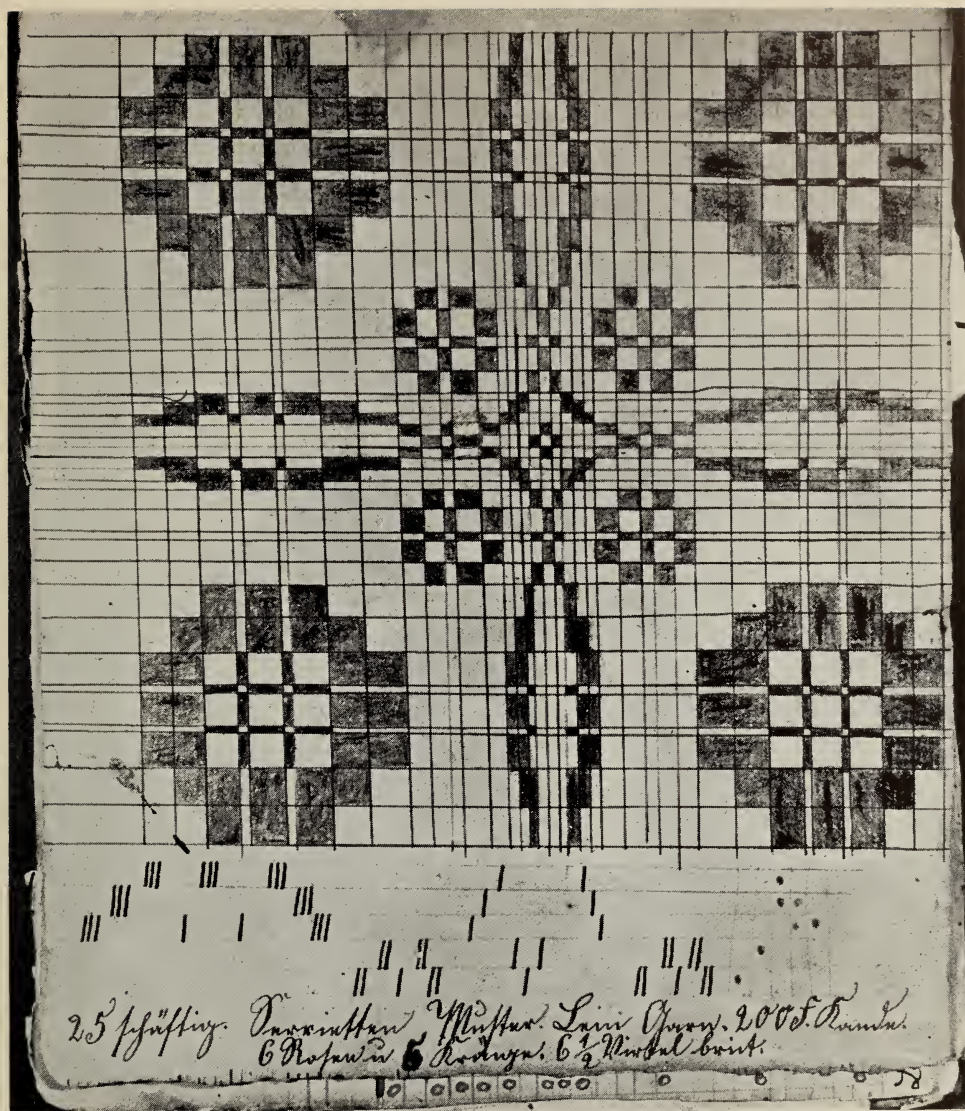


PLATE III. Design, shortened draft and tie-up for a five-block pattern in Werlich pattern book. Used in Waterloo County, second half of nineteenth century. 955.138.

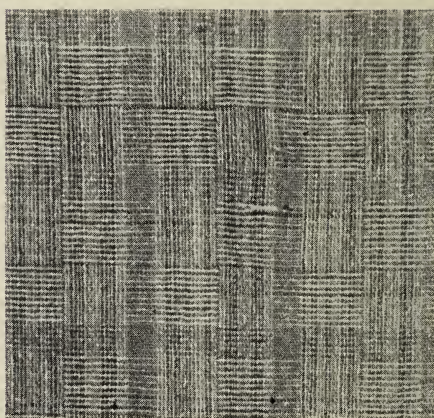
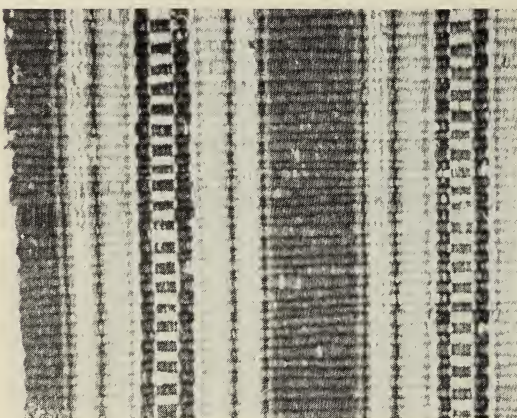
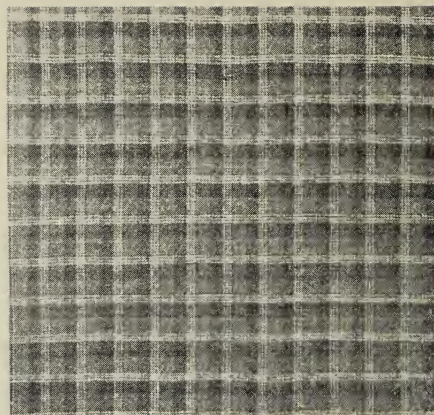
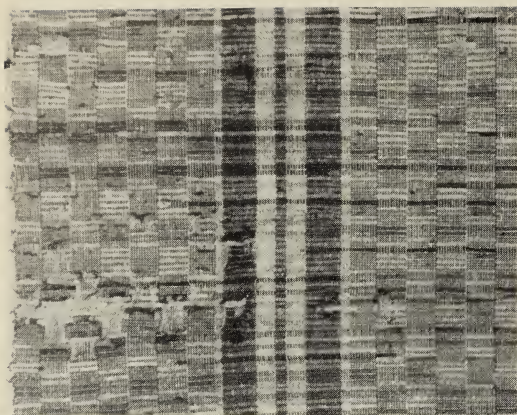


PLATE IV. *Upper left* (1). Rag carpeting woven by Joseph Marshall, Oxford County, 1880's. 949.155.2. *Upper right* (2). Flannel woven by Alice Book, Lincoln County, about 1860. 955.174.1. *Lower left* (3). Carpeting, Victoria County, *circa* 1870's. 948.225. *Lower right* (4). Section of a blanket, Northumberland County, *circa* 1870. 947.68.

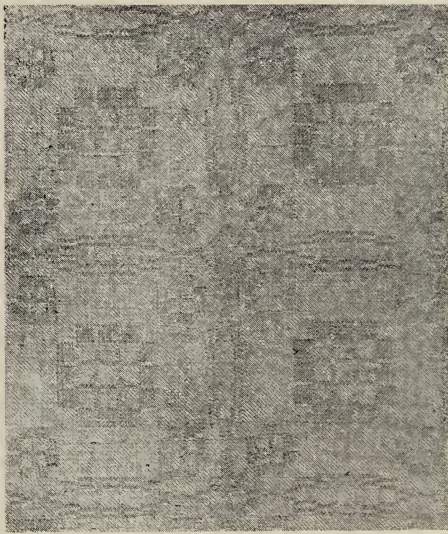
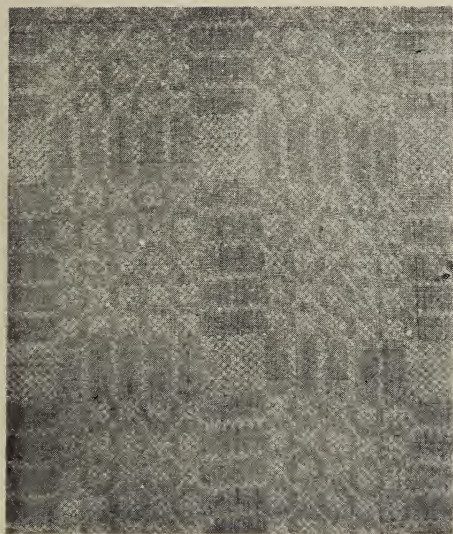
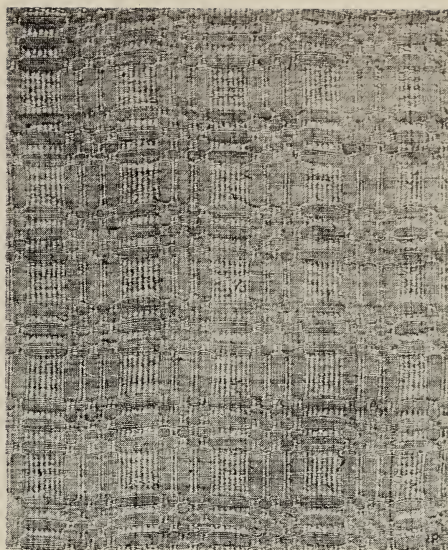
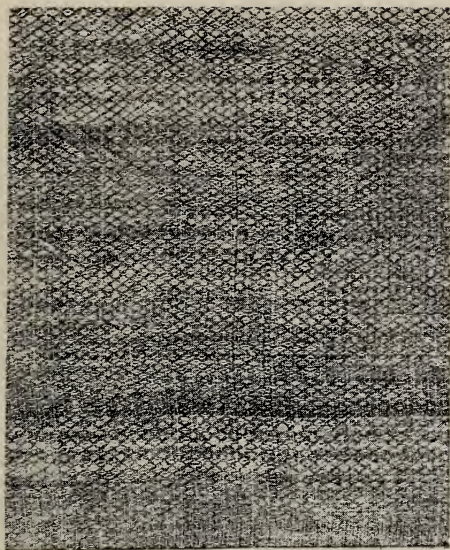


PLATE V. *Upper left* (1). Towel woven by Hester or Rosanna Young, Prince Edward County, 1840's or later. 950.107.2. *Upper right* (2). Tablecloth woven by Hester or Rosanna Young, Prince Edward County, 1840's or later. 950.107.1. *Lower left* (3). Tablecloth possibly woven by Samuel Fry, Lincoln County, dated 1865. 953.151. *Lower right* (4). Tablecloth, Kitchener district, second half of nineteenth century. 955.50.

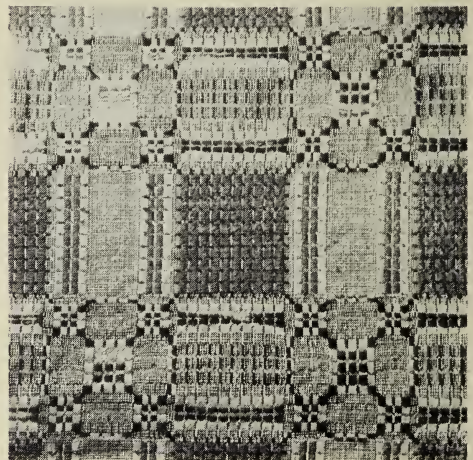
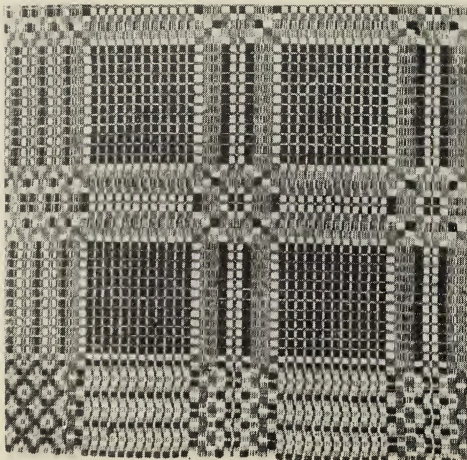
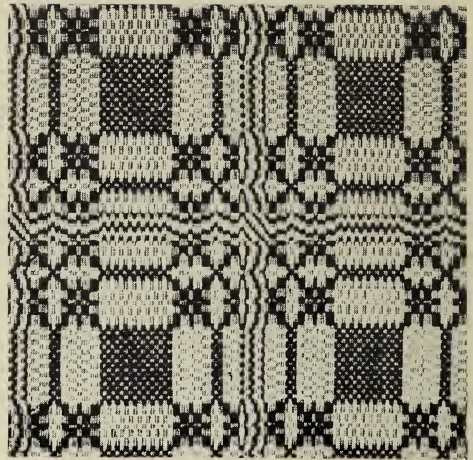
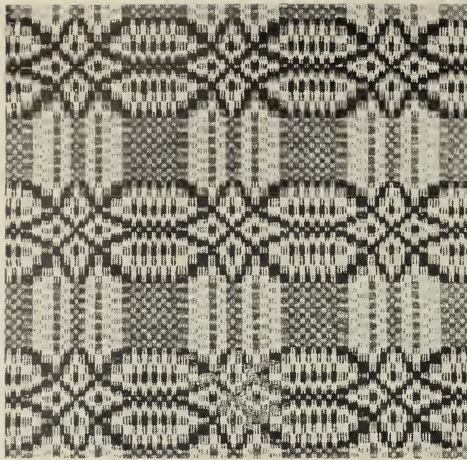


PLATE VI. *Upper left* (1). Four-harness overshoot coverlet with blue and red bands, Simcoe County, before 1840. 955.10.1. *Upper right* (2). Four-harness overshoot coverlet, Prince Edward County, about 1840. 950.103. *Lower left* (3). Four-harness overshoot coverlet, partly on opposites, in blue, rust, and dull yellow bands, Wentworth County, probably third quarter of nineteenth century. 949.64. *Lower right* (4). Eight-harness overshoot coverlet in faded madder red and black bands. Wentworth County, mid-nineteenth century or earlier. 955.59.

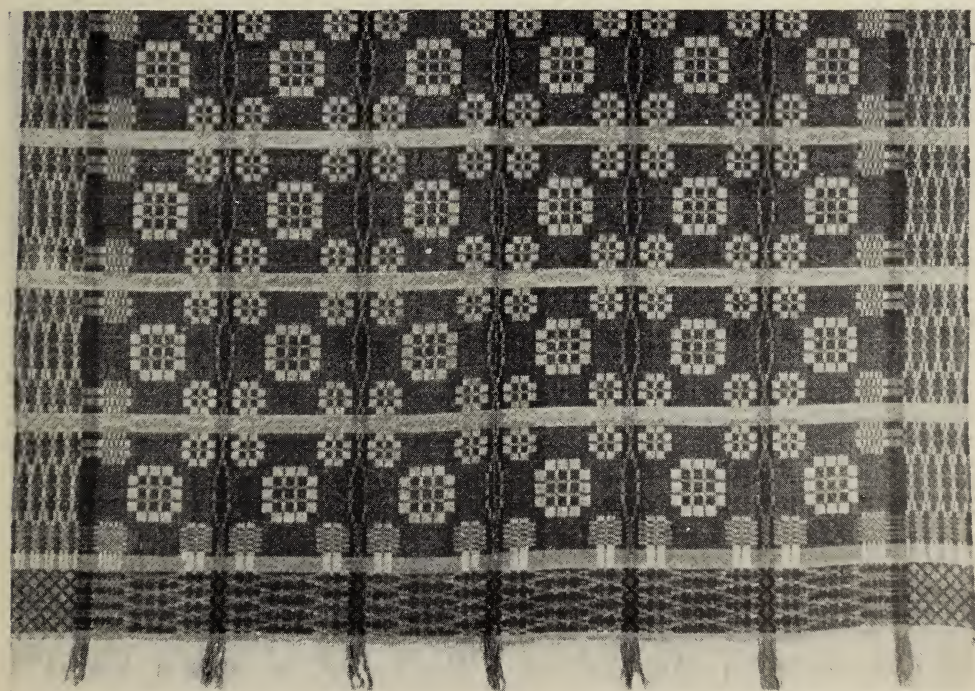
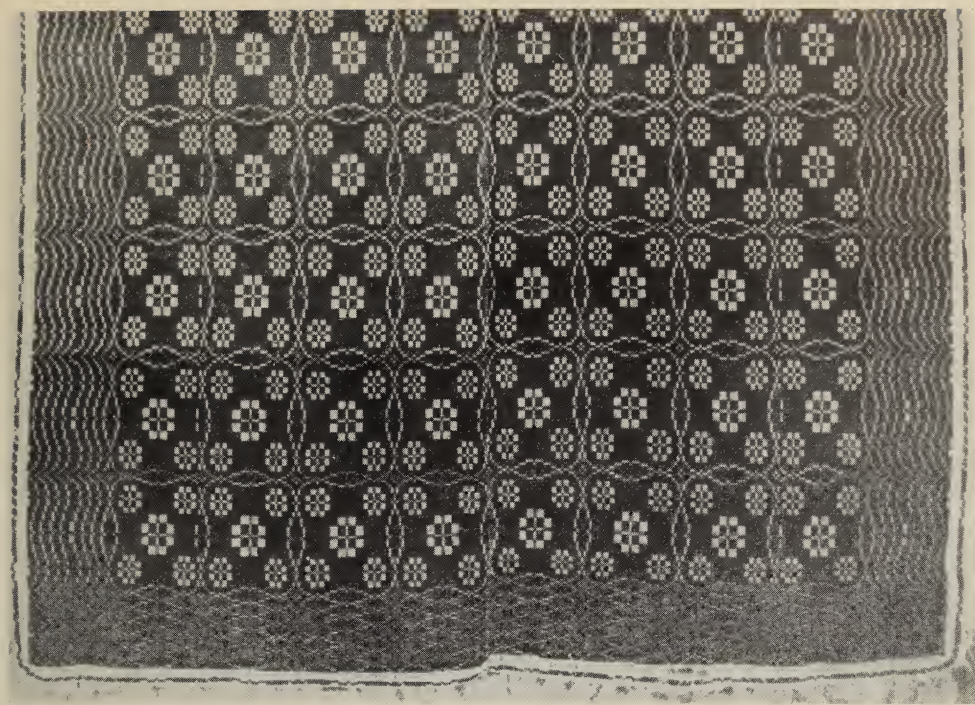


PLATE VII. *Top* (1). Six-harness summer-and-winter coverlet, Brant County, probably second half of nineteenth century. 952.461. *Bottom* (2). Sixteen-harness reverse twill coverlet, Lincoln County. Probably woven by Samuel Fry in third quarter of nineteenth century. 955.80.1.

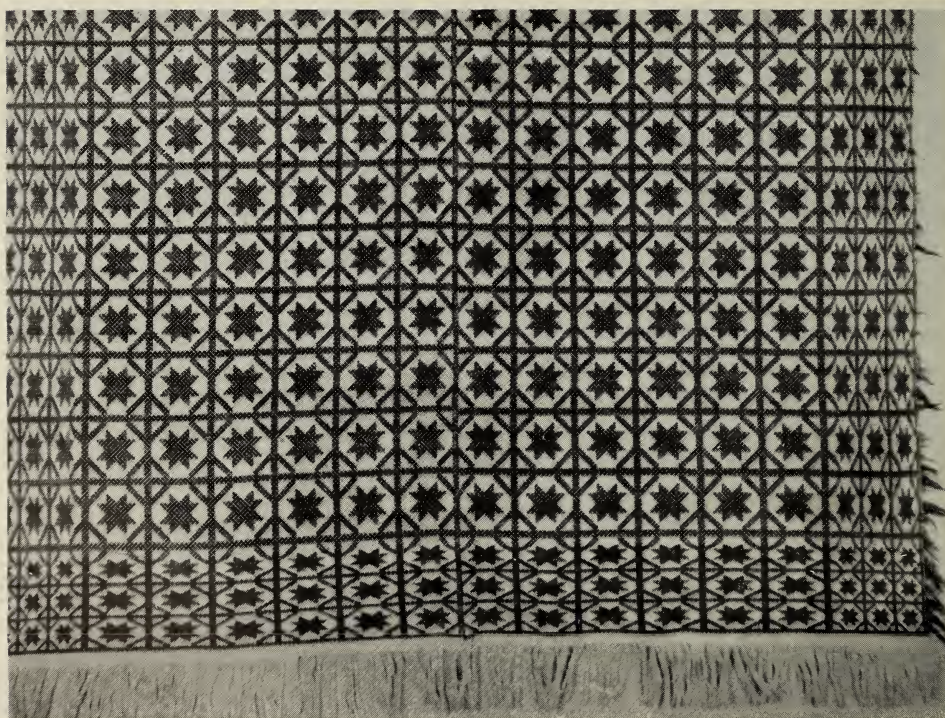
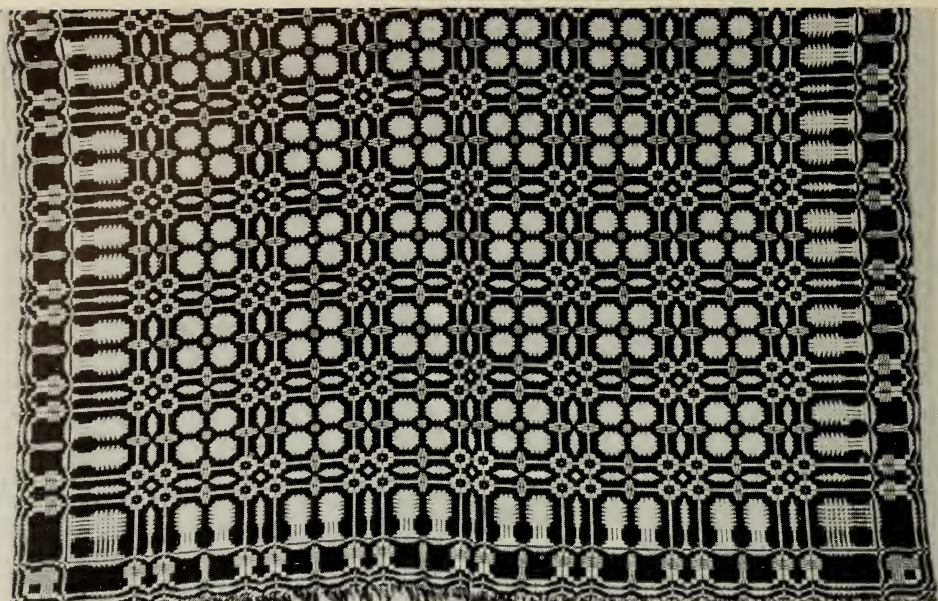


PLATE VIII. *Top* (1). Twenty-harness doublecloth coverlet, York County, about 1850. 951.144.2. *Bottom* (2). Seventeen-harness star-and-diamond coverlet, Brant County, probably second half of nineteenth century. 952.46.2.

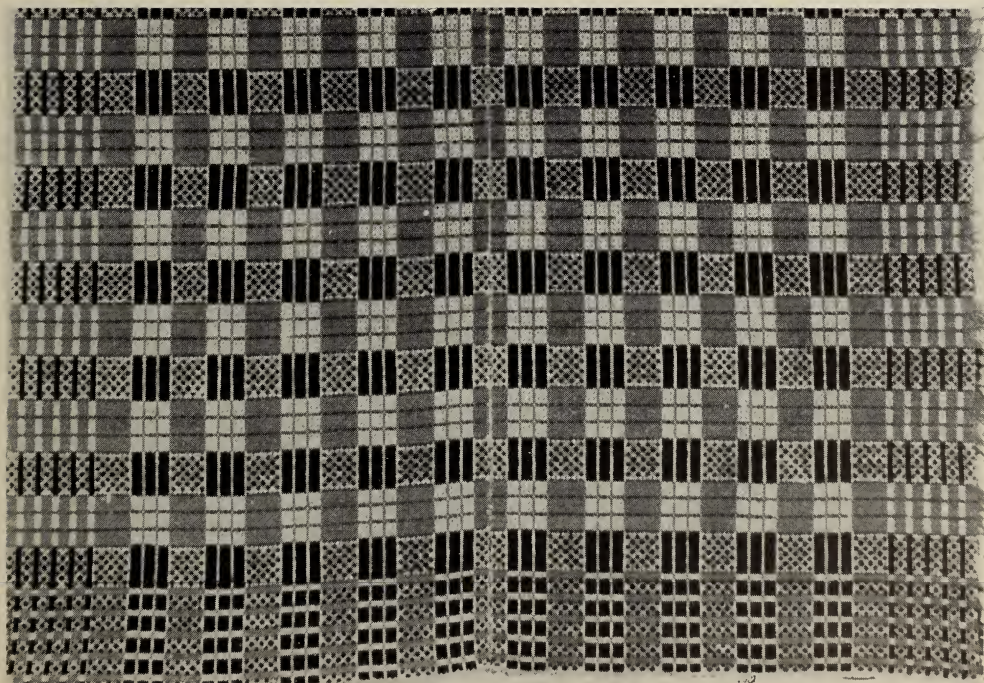
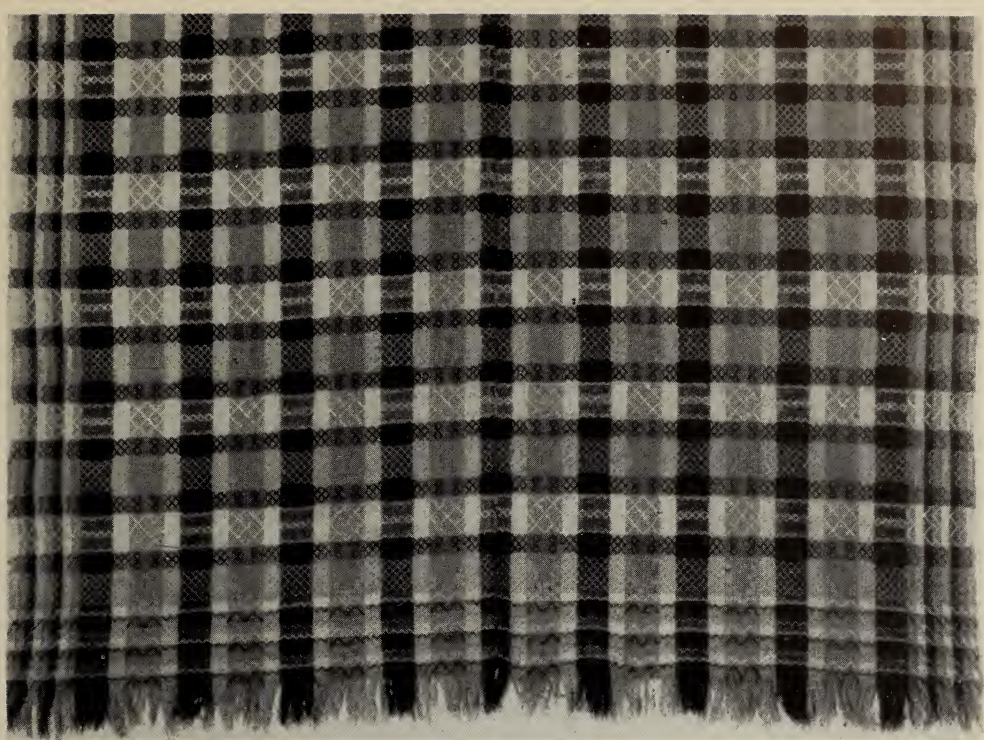


PLATE IX. *Top* (1). Sixteen-harness point twill coverlet, Waterloo County, second half of nineteenth century. 950.108. *Bottom* (2). Coverlet in 18-harness complex twill, Waterloo County, second half of nineteenth century. 954.4.

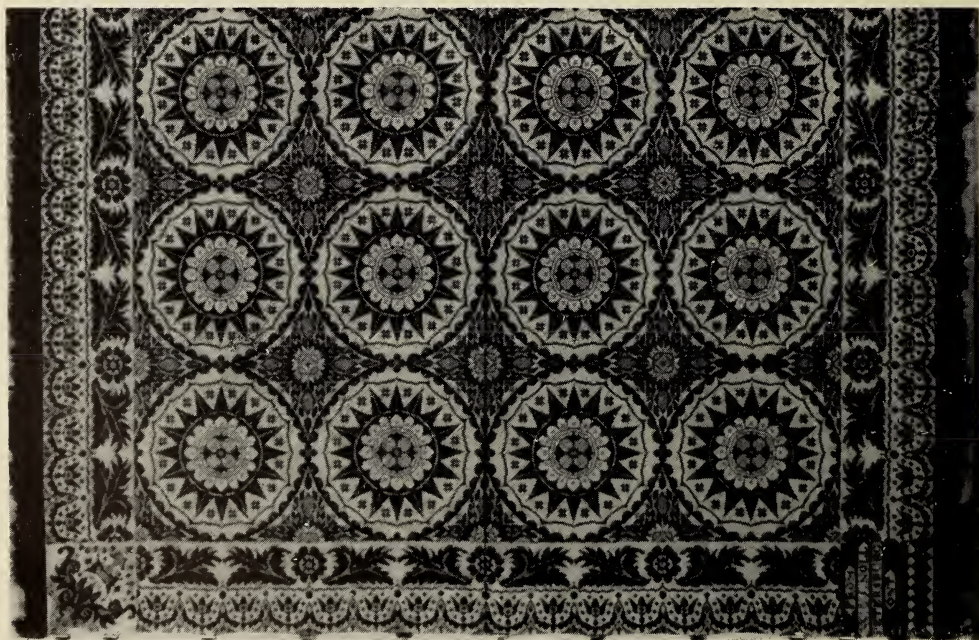


PLATE X. *Top* (1). Jacquard-woven coverlet, "Rose and Crow" design, Oxford County, dated 1841. 950.154. *Bottom* (2). Jacquard-woven coverlet, by W. and J. Noll of Petersburg, Waterloo County, late nineteenth century. 950.191.

